SOV/68-58-10-3/25

From Experience in Putting the Coal Concentration Plant on the Zaporozhe Coking Works into Operation

through a pressure tank for technical water and passing of residues from slurry de-watering screens to vacuo filters and then for drying.
There are 1 table and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Zaporozhskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Zaporozh'ye Coke Oven Works) and UKhIN

Card 2/2

SOV/68-59-6-3/25

AUTHORS: Golubchik, A.L., Sitalo, M.V. and Barats, B.M.

TITLE: From Experience in the Starting and Operation of a Coal Drying Installation at the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works (Opyt puska i ekspluatatsii sushil'noy ustanovki na Zaporozhskom Koksokhimicheskom zavode)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 8-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A coal drying plant erected on the above works is described (Figs 1 and 2). Flotation concentrates are dried in a rotating drum by hot waste gas produced by combustion of either blast-furnace or coke oven gas in a special furnace. The output of the drying drum 30 t/hr, decreasing moisture content of the concentrates from 22 - 26% to 6 - 8%. Some deficiencies of the plant are mentioned.
There are 2 figures, 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

Card 1/1

ASSOCIATIONS: Zaporozhskiy Koksokhimicheskiy Zavod (Zaporozh'ye Coking Works) (Golubchik and Sitalo); and UKhIN (Barats)

KULESHOV, P.Ya.; GOLUBCHIK, A.L.; SITALO, M.V.; EYDEL'MAN, A.Ye.; YELENSKIY, F.Z.

New flow sheet for the preparation of coal charges for coking. Koks i khim. no. 3:5-8 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Zaporzhskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coal preparation)

BRUK, A.S.; OBUKHOVSKIY, Ya.M.; BELETSKIY, V.G.; LEYBOVICH, R.Ye.; KULESHOV, P.Ya.; GOLUBCHIK, A.L.; SITALO, M.V.; EYDEL'MAN, A.Ye.

Improving the stability of coke quality at the Zaporozh'ye By-Product Coke Plant. Koks i khim. no.16:10-12 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Bruk, Obukhovskiy, Beletskiy, Leybovich). 2. Zaporozhskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Kuleshov, Golubchik, Sitalo, Eydel'man)
(Zaporozh'ye—Coke)

GOLUBCHIK, A.L.; YELENSKIY, F.Z.

Coke raw material resources of the Zaporozh'ye Coke and Coal Chemicals Plant. Koks khim. no.5:12-14 '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Zaporozh'ye—Coke industry) (Coal—Standards)

GOLUBCHIK, A. S.

В. В. Фурдуев,
С. И. Кречмер

Текущая автокорреляция речевого сигнала.

9 июня

(с 18 до 22 часов)

И. Д. Симонов,
С. Г. Корсунский

Электромузыкальные инструменты.

В. С. [illegible]

О возможности правильной передачи движения звучащего источника звука при стереофоническом и псевдостереофоническом воспроизведении.

А. И. [illegible]

Стереофоническое воспроизведение звука

10 июня

(с 10 до 16 часов)

В. А. [illegible],
Н. А. [illegible]

Контроль и измерение трактов в крупных системах проводного вещания.

А. С. Голубчик

Методы коррекции соединительных линий трактов в крупных системах проводного вещания

В. М. [illegible]

Полупроводниковые корректирующие усилители МГРС для соединительных линий.

В. А. [illegible]

Новый прибор для дистанционного измерения качественных показателей в проводном вещании.

10 июня

(с 18 до 22 часов)

Н. Д. [illegible]

Звукоусилительные станции на полупроводниковых [illegible].

Н. Н. [illegible]

Анализ нелинейных искажений, возникающих при воздействии на нелинейную систему одного и двух синусоидальных токов

11 июня

(с 10 до 16 часов)

ВЫЕЗДНОЕ ЗАСЕДАНИЕ НА МОСФИЛЬМЕ

М. З. Высоцкий

Новая система широкоформатного стереофонического кинематографа с демонстрацией экспериментального фильма, снятого по этой системе

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNORIE), Moscow, 8-12 June. 1959

PAPERNOV, Lev Zakharovich; GOLUBCHIK, Adelaida Samoylovna; KANTOR, L.Ya., otv. red.; ULANOVSKAYA, N.M., red.; ROMANOVA, S.F., tekhn. red.

[Transmission of wire broadcasting programs using municipal telephone network lines] Podacha programm provodnogo veshchaniia po liniiam gorodskikh telefonnykh setei. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 70 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Wire broadcasting)

BERG, P. P.; GOLUBCHIK, G. K.; PRIPOROVA, G. P.

Using the method of replicas for op5idql microscopes. Lit. proizv. no.10:41 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(MICROSCOPY)

GOLUBCHIK, G.Ya., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, V.I., inzh.

Dual-system electromagnetic correcting device for the auxiliary generator of the independent electronic excitation system of large hydrogenerators. Elek. sta. 36 no.1:82-84 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

ABRAMYAN, Sh.G., inzh.; GOLUBCHIK, G.Ya., inzh.; MALYY, A.P., inzh.

Network for measuring the total active power of an electric power plant. Elek. sta. 36 no.10:78-79 O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

BELICHENKO, A.G., inzh.; GOLUBCHIK, L.A., inzh.

Expansion and reorganization of the coal preparation shops of the Zaporozh'ye Coke and Chemical Plant. Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.7:21-22 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Zaporozh'ye--Coal preparation plants)

GOLUBCHIK, I.A. (Kiyev)

Acutely developing adhesive process in the tympanic cavity after a pressure chamber examination. Vest.otorin. no.4:103 '62.
(MIRA 16:3)

(TYMPANAL ORGAN—DISEASES)

GOLUBCHIK, L.A. (Kiyev).

Two cases of laceration of the tympanic membrane during tests in the pressure chamber. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 23. no.3:85-86 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(TYMPANIC MEMBRANE) (ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GOLUBCHIK, I.A. (Kiyev)

Comparative evaluation of some methods of determining the baro-function of the ear. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 23 no.4: 55-58 Jl-Ag'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta otolaringologii Ministerstva Zdravookhraneniya UkrSSR (direktor - zasluzhannyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.I.Kolomiychenko; rukovoditel' raboty - kand. med. nauk B.L.Frantsuzov).
(TIMPANAL ORGAN) (ATMOSPHERE PRESSURE-PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

L 12491-63 EWT(l)/EWG(k)/BDS/ES(a)/ES(b)/ES(c)/ES(k) AMD/AFFTC Pz-4

S/177/62/000/008/003/003

60

AUTHRO: Golubchik, I. A., Major of Medical Service

TITLE: Examination of barofunction of ears for flight school applicants

PERIODICAL: Voyenno-meditsinkiy Zhurnal, no. 8, 1962, 63-64

TEXT: Data for ear manometry for aviators and the results of pressure chamber tests are often divergent. This is explained by the imperfection of the methods for ear manometry. In practice it was shown that of all methods for investigating the barofunction of ears, the most effective is the pressure chamber test because it most closely approximates atmospheric pressure in flight. Since 1959, pressure chamber tests have been used in selection of flight candidates. Observations for barofunction of ears during pressure chamber tests were made under the following conditions: (test 1) speed of the ascent and descent were 10 meters/sec. with a 30 minute exposure at 5,000 meters; (test 2) speed of ascent was 15-20 meters/sec. to a 5,000 meter

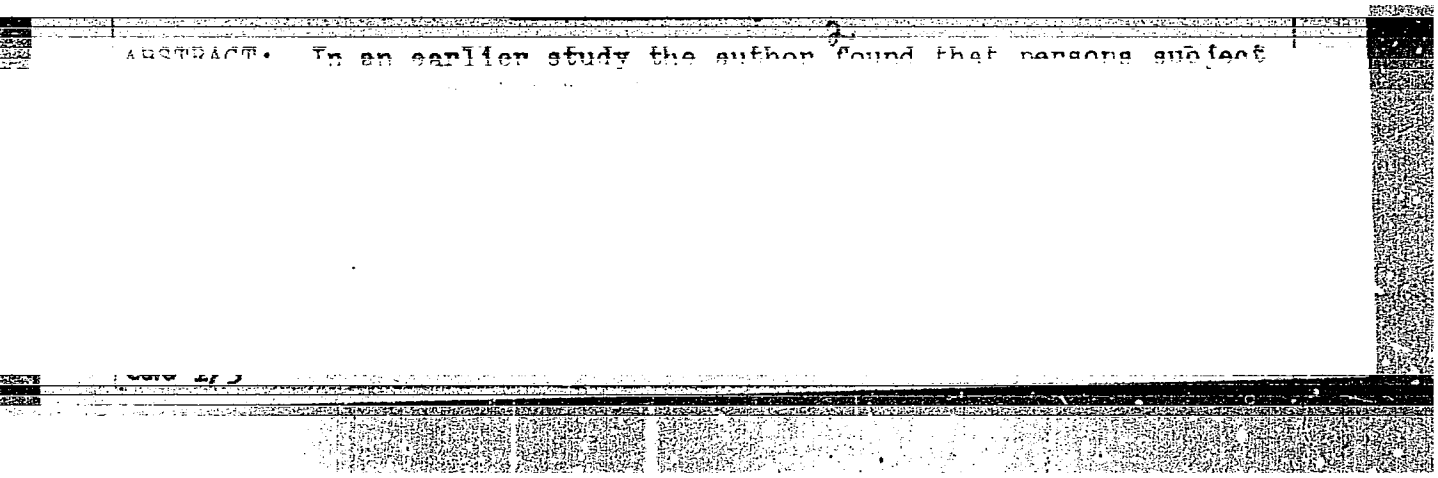
Card 1/2

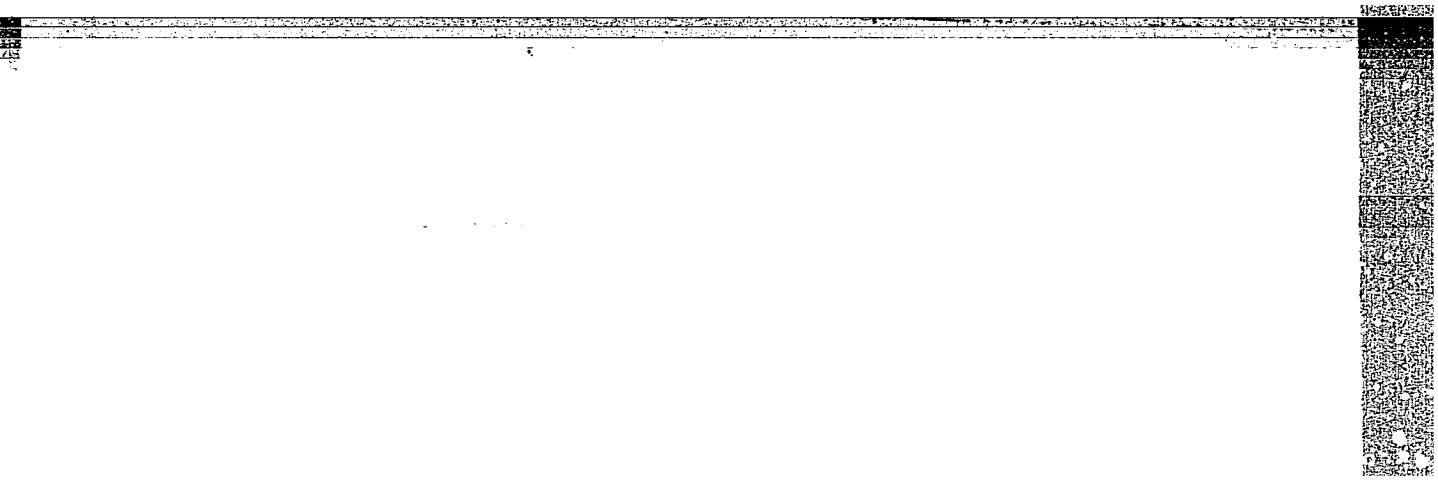
height and the descent was started rapidly with a speed of 25 meters/sec. Results were as follows: for test 1, presence of barotrauma of drum membrane for 20.6% and absence for 79.4%; for test 2, presence for 4.3% and absence for 95.7%. Of the candidates who had a disturbance of the barofunction in test 1, 80% of them endured test 2 well. Of the majority who endured the first test well, barotrauma did not occur during test 2. The most evident disturbance of the barofunction of the ears was observed for the first test lift. Ascents in pressure chambers are effective for investigating endurability of moderate degrees of oxygen deficiencies and for examination of the condition of the barofunction of the ears. As a hindrance for flight training, disturbance of the barofunction of the ears was demonstrated by a test lift (30 minute exposure at 5,000 meter height). Repeated pressure chamber tests for tolerance to drops of barometric pressure need be made only to make findings more precise. There is 1 table.

AP5001575 9/0177/61/000/010/0057/0059

Golubchik, I. A. (Major of medical service)

SOURCE: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 10, 1961, 57-59





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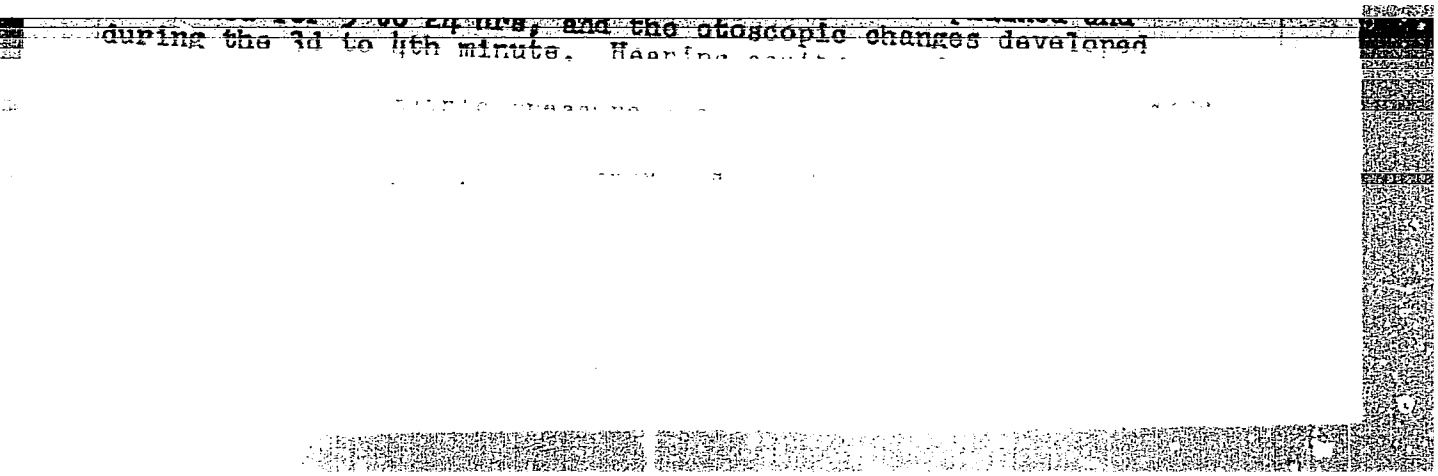

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capacities of the gustacnian cupe may manifest themselves differently functionally despite the fact that they receive signals from the

L 3656-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) EWA(c) IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AT5024878 JD/WW/JG/DJ/GS/AT/WH UR/0000/65/000/000/0127/0142

AUTHOR: Epik, A. P.; Bovkun. G. A.; Golubchik, I. V.; Sinitsina, L. P.

TITLE: Certain properties of carbide and boride diffusion coatings on refractory metals

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut problem materialovedeniya. Diffuzionnyye pokrytiya na metallakh (Diffusion coatings on metals). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 127-142

TOPIC TAGS: metal diffusion plating, refractory metal, boride, carbide, corrosion resistance, wear resistance, metal scaling

ABSTRACT: Since the physicochemical properties of the diffusion coatings of refractory metals still remain relatively uninvestigated, the authors investigated the scale resistance, wear resistance, and chemical resistance of the carbide and boride diffusion coatings on Ti, Zr, Mo, and W, as well as of the boride coatings of Nb. The boride coatings on Ti, Zr, Nb, Mo, and W represented the phases TiB_2, ZrB_2, NbB_2, $Mo_2B + Mo_2B_5$, and $W_2B + W_2B_5$, and the carbide coatings, correspondingly, the phases TiC, ZrC, Mo_2C, and $W_2C + WC$. Tests of the scale resistance of

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the carbides of these refractory metals at oxidation temperatures of 600-1000°C showed that their scale resistance increases in the following order

$$Mo_2C < WC < W_2C < VC < TiC < TaC(NbC) < ZrC$$

For the borides, this sequence is as follows

$$TiB_2 > ZrB_2 > NbB_2 > TaB_2 > W_2B_5$$

with the borides being generally more scale-resistant than the carbides. Wear-resistance tests, in their turn, based on friction against a rigidly affixed rotating piece of sandpaper, showed that the boridized specimens are more wear-resistant than the carbidized specimens, and that both types of specimens are many times more wear-resistant than the refractory base metal. Measurements of the microhardness of the diffusion coatings showed that it approximates the microhardness of the corresponding phases of the stoichiometric composition. Finally, chemical-resistance tests of the specimens, as based on the authors' tests of corrosion resistance in hydrochloric, sulfuric, nitric, and phosphoric acids, as

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ACCESSION NR: AT5024878

well as in alkalis, showed that carbidized W is the most wear-resistant, as it virtually does not interact with nitric, sulfuric, and phosphoric acids, while it only weakly interacts with alkali solutions. Of the boronized specimens, boronized W and Mo are the most corrosion-resistant. These investigations are only in their initial stage, and they will be continued. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Problems in Materials Science, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Aug65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 025 OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

BRASLAVSKIY, Ye.M.; GOLUBCHIK, L.Kh.; MOTAYLOV, T.G.

Some defects in excavators made at the Kovrov plant. Mekh. stroi. 18 no.5:21-22 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Trest Ukrekskavatsiya.
(Kovrov—Excavating machinery)

COLUMBUS, Lazo, [illegible]; DAVYDOV, G.L., inzh.

Practices of S.A.Galenko's excavator brigade of communist labor.
Mekh. i avtom. stroi. [illegible] (MIRA 18:8)

NOTKINA, L.G.; ZAPARA, Ye.M.; GOLUBCHIK, M.G.; Prinimala uchastiye: BALYBERDINA, L.M.

Production of feed yeast from separation waste liquor. Sakh. prom. 36 no.7:21-24 Jl '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastmass.

18.5100

77612
SOV/133-60-2-12/25

AUTHORS: Osadchiy, V. Ya. (Candidate of Technical Sciences), Golubchik, R. M., Vasilenko, S. I., Zuyev, I. I., Shvedchenko, A. A., Kirvalidze, N. S. (Engineers)

TITLE: Improvement in Operation of Plug Rolling Mills of 400-mm Tube Rolling Installation

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, Nr 2, pp 136-139 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated power and speed rates of tube rolling by the plug mill process in an attempt to determine factors which would enhance productivity and improve tube quality, as follows: (1) Metal pressure on rolls was studied in plug mill Nr 2 equipped with a 900 hp motor. The mill is farthest from the automatic stand and, consequently, rolls the tube at comparatively low temperatures. The cylindrical part of the grooved tapered rolls is 91 mm long. Pressure gages installed between housing screws and roll pads and oscillograph MPO-2 were used. Tubes of various sized and steels (see Table A) were experimentally rolled. The steel compositions are not given.

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Improvement in Operation of Plug Rolling Mills of 400-mm Tube Rolling Installation

77612
SOV/133-60-2-12/25

Table A. Roll pressure and coefficient of axial slip in tube rolling. (A) Pipe sizes (mm): (1) finished, (2) after automatic mill, (3) after plug mill; (B) designation of steel; (C) mandrel diam (mm); (D) number of rolled tubes; (E) mean full metal pressure on roll (tons); (F) coefficient of axial slip (η_x); (G) mean specific pressure on roll (kg/mm^2); (H) starting and finishing temperature (°C).

A			B	C	D	E *	F	G	H
1	2	3							
146×7	153×7	162×7	D	145	4	12,0	0,65	10,4	—
146×9	153×9	162×9	D	141	5	13,2	0,88	11,4	—
146×12	154×12	162×12	D	135	4	15,2	0,94	12,7	—
245×7	242×7	255×7	10—20	237	4**	18,0	0,47	15,6	860/835
					5***	13,5	0,90	9,7	880/835
245×8	242×8	255×8	45	235	4	13,5	0,52	11,0	935/905
245×10	242×10	255×10	20	231	7	16,0	0,75	10,5	965/935
245×12	242×12	255×12	20	227	4	19,0	0,60	13,5	960/930
245×12	242×12	255×12	45	227	4	15,0 (22,5)	0,53	11,5	980/950
245×17	242×17	254×17	10	217	4	20,5	0,56	12,6	1000/985

Card 2/7

Table A (cont'd)

A			B	C	D	E *	F	G	H
1	2	3							
245×18	242×18	254×18	20	215	4	26,0	—	—	990/950
245×23	243×23	252×23	45	206	5	27,0	—	—	980/950
245×24	243×24	252×24	45	204	4	23,0	—	—	981/950
273×7	266×7	280×7	20	262	6	14,0 (18)	0,50	11,8	870/830
273×9	266×9	280×9	10—20	258	6	16,5 (18,5)	0,62	10,8	940/830
273×9	266×9	280×9	15 КНМ	258	6	18,7 (22)	0,30	15,7	930/830
273×10	266×10	280×10	20	256	5	17,8 (22,5)	0,60	10,2	900/880
273×14	267×14	279×14	20	248	4	17,2 [32]	0,65	10,5	920/900
273×17	268×17	279×17	20	242	5	20,0	0,51	12,0	1020/990
273×20	268×20	279×20	20	236	6	18,7	—	—	960/940
273×20	268×20	279×20	45	236	5	19,5 (26,5)	—	—	1010/960
273×22	268×22	279×22	12ХМФ	232	5	16,3	—	—	930/960
273×38	270×38	277×38	20	199	4	23,2	0,75	12,2	1110/1055
273×39	270×39	277×39	12ХМФ	197	4	15,8 (21)	0,65	9,0	1120/1090
273×42	270×42	277×42	20ТЮ	191	5	22,2	0,69	13,1	1060/1030
273×44	270×44	277×44	40 КН	187	6	25,0 [36]	0,70	14,5	1085/1060
273×45	270×45	277×45	20	185	7	20,0 (27,5)	0,67	12,5	1070/1040

*Parentheses--peaks at biting period; brackets--peaks during jamming of tube
**Without salt
***With salt

Card 3/7

Improvement in Operation of Plug Rolling Mills of 400-mm Tube Rolling Installation

77612
SOV/133-60-2-12/25

Jamming of the tube at the site of deformation caused by improper setting up of the mill was found to represent a potential danger to other parts. Pressure in that case was at least double the normal pressure exerted during the process. However, the authors failed to establish an accurate correlation between metal pressure on the rolls on the one hand, and tube diameter and effects of the chemical composition of steel on the other. As wall thickness increases (see Table A) so does the metal pressure on the rolls. This pressure increase is assumed to be a decisive factor at the initial stage of axial slip. With an increasing coefficient of axial slip, the pressure on the rolls increases as a result of the greater reduction of metal during the half-turn of the tube. After reaching a maximum the pressure gradually falls off despite further increases in wall thickness; this is due to the decreased coefficient of axial slip and higher temperatures of the tube. (2) Axial slip is of major technological importance in mill productivity and in power and

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speed rates of metal deformation. The authors determined axial speed by measuring the time required for the front end of the tube to travel through a certain section on delivery guides. These coefficients decrease with increased tube diameters due to impaired biting conditions and rolling process as a result of the greater tube-roll diameter ratio. (5) Mean specific pressure was calculated from:

$$p_m = \frac{P_{def}}{F} = \frac{P_r - P_b}{F}, \qquad (2)$$

where P_{def} = force or plastic deformation in reduction as it affects area of contact F; P_r = total force acting on roll in plane perpendicular to the axis of rolling; P_b = bending force exerted by pressing tubes between rolls. P_b is found from equation:

$$P_b = 2\eta_b \frac{\sigma_s h^2}{d_{ot} - h} l_b, \qquad (3)$$

where η_b = 2.1-2.4 is coefficient of the effect of outer tube ends on bending force; σ_s = yield point; h = thickness of metal under rolls; d_{ot} = outside diameter of rolled tube; l_b = length of tube under action of rolls. Experimental data revealed that the difference between the mean specific pressure obtained by dividing the full pressure of metal on rolls by the area of contact and the mean specific pressure of reduction calculated from Eq. (2) ranges between 10 and 20% (see Table A). In designing new mills the authors suggest calculating the full pressure of metal on the rolls by either utilizing (a) the mean specific pressure or (b) the "pressure of reduction" increased by 10-20% and determined by a method of Bur'yanov, V. F. ("Force Originating in Tube Rolling in Plug Mill," in collected articles, "Working of Metals by Forces of Pressure," Issue IV, Metallurgizdat, 1956) and Smirnov, V. V. ("Determination of Forces and Moments in Tube Rolling in Plug Mill," in collected articles

same as above). (4) Various types of lubricants were tested in order to reduce rolling time by decreasing the slip between metal and rolls. As seen from Table A the coefficient of axial slip is considerably increased by spraying the inside of the tube with NaCl before rolling. However, NaCl promotes the escape of gas and enhances corrosion. A mixture consisting of one part salt, one part graphite, and three parts air-dried scale decreased slip by 1.17 times and contaminated the working area considerably less than NaCl. Rolling process was much more stable and mandrel wear decreased. The authors emphasize that the use of the proper lubricant cuts rolling time from 20 to 30%. For more efficient operation of the plug mill the authors recommend: (1) improving roll pass design and make; (2) establishing optimal setting up parameters; (3) systematic use of lubricant. There are 2 figures; 1 table; and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Steel Institute (Moskovskiy institut stali), Southern Pipe Plant (Yuzhnotrubnyy zavod)

POLUKHIN, P.I.; GOLUBCHIK, R.M.

Gripping of the hollow shape during the second piercing process in rotary rolling with mandrels. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no. 11:66-70 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Pipe mills)

S/130/61/000/001/005/006
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Osadchiy, V. Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Golubchik, R. M., Engineer

TITLE: The Use of Lubricant in Pipe Rolling

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1961, No. 1, pp. 26-27

TEXT: In pipe burnishing technological lubricants are applied to reduce the supporting friction forces in the axial direction, by reducing the friction coefficient on the internal pipe surface. The effect of a number of technological lubricants on efficiency was studied at the Pervouralsk Novotrubnyy Plant on burnishing stands of the 220, 140, No. 1 and No. 2 pipe rolling mills. The investigation was carried out with the participation of A. Z. Gleyberg, P. Ye. Nenashev, E. O. Nodev, L. S. Rakhnovetskiy, A. V. Rabinzon and V. F. Pikalov. Burnishing was performed a) without a lubricant; b) with salt, thrown into the inlet groove of the burnishing stand; c) with salt thrown into the pipe after leaving the automatic stand; d) with air cinder; e) with furnace cinder; f) with a mixture of furnace cinder and salt (1 : 1). The cinder was preliminary screened through a 1-mm sieve. The technological lubricant was added in amounts of 80 - 100 g

Card 1/2

The Use of Lubricant in Pipe Rolling

S/130/61/000/001/005/006
A006/A001

when throwing the pipe on the feeding conveyer of the burnishing machine, i. e. 5 - 8 seconds prior to burnishing. The lubricant was applied to the pipe in a uniform layer to a greatest possible depth (0.8 - 1.0 mm). Salt as a lubricant is effective at low burnishing temperatures (800 - 850°C); however at elevated temperatures (1,000 - 1,050°C) the use of cinder is more efficient. The introduction of technological lubricant in the pipes prior to burnishing reduces machining time of burnishing and raises thus the efficiency of burnishing mills. As a rule, the forces during the burnishing process do not increase, when using lubricants so that power consumption does not increase either. A correct application of the lubricant should be obtained by using an automatic proportioning device.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

Card 2/2

S/148/61/000/001/005/015
A161/A133

AUTHORS: Polukhin, P. I.; Osadchiy, V. Ya., and Golubchik, R. M.

TITLE: The use of technological lubricants in finish rolling of tubes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1961, 100 - 104

TEXT: Experiments with different lubricants have been carried out on two finish mills at the Yuzhnotrubnyy Plant. The reason for the experiments was the lack of data in literature on lubricants for helical rolling. NaCl is sometimes used in hot pressure working, but the chlorine liberation in the process is noxious, causes gas corrosion, and NaCl is relatively expensive. The purpose was to find a material with the same good lubricating properties as NaCl and without its drawbacks. The test tubes were thin-walled of small diameter. The following materials were tried: commercial NaCl; furnace scale; air scale; graphite; 50% furnace scale + 50% graphite; 50% air scale + 50% graphite; 50% furnace scale + 50% NaCl; 50% air scale + 50% NaCl; 50% NaCl + 50% graphite; 40% air scale + 40% graphite + 20% NaCl; 65% air scale + 35% graphite; 60% air scale + 20% gra-

Card 1/3

The use of technological lubricants in...

phite % 20% NaCl. (NaCl was not ground; scale was ground and screened through a 1 mm mesh screen, graphite was reduced to dust.). About 80 - 100 g of lubricant was thrown into the pipes during their motion on a gravity grating from the automatic rolling mill to the receiving chute of the finish rolling mill. The effect of lubricants was studied by measuring the metal pressure on the rolls by carbon dynamometers in special holders placed under the forcing screws; the current was registered by a recording ammeter connected to a shunt on the motor feeder. Other parameters determined were: the power consumption; the rolls velocity; the rolling time for 9-meter tubes; the axial sliding factor. The rolling speed increase was higher on alloy steel tubes than on carbon steel; the solid scale layer on tubes from stainless steel seemed to neutralize the effect of lubricants. Conclusions: 1) Lubricants are necessary to reduce the braking friction on the mandrel in axial direction and to increase the mill output. 2) NaCl ensures a 10 to 40% higher rolling speed for tubes of different size and steel grades; the effect is higher on alloyed steel. 3) The best of the compounds tested is a mixture of NaCl with air scale. The effect of other lubricants is also positive. 4) Lubricants reduce the power consumption,

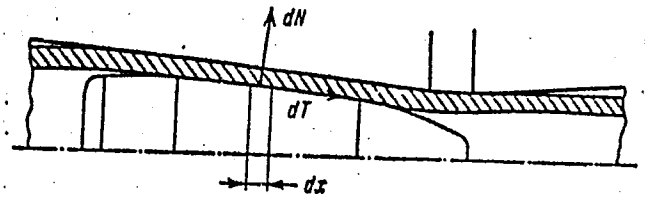
The use of technological lubricants in... S/148/61/000/001/005/015
A161/A133

improve the rolling process and reduce the wear of mandrels. There is 1 figure, 3 tables and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1960

Fig. Axial forces on the contact surface between metal and mandrel



Card 3/3

S/148/61/000/005/004/015
E113/E180

AUTHORS: Poluchin, P.I., Osadchiy, V.Ya., Golubchik, R.M., and Zel'dovich, L.S.

TITLE: Determination of axial forces acting on the mandrel of a piercing mill

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, 1961, No.5, pp. 102-108

TEXT: The purpose of this work is to give an analytical formula for the determination of axial forces acting on the mandrel of a piercing mill. To derive this formula statics and mathematical calculus are applied. The axial forces Q_I, Q_{II}, Q_{III} acting on the mandrel in each region are expressed in terms of the geometry of the mandrel, the friction coefficient existing between the metal surface and the mandrel, and the reaction forces from the rollers. Fig.1 shows the force diagram for the determination of axial forces acting on the mandrel according to N.D. Lomakin (Ref.5: N.D. Lomakin, "Determination of the axial forces acting on the mandrel of a piercing mill. Metal working by pressure". Collected articles under the editorship of N.P. Gromov, issue IV, 1956).

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In order to find the resultant of these forces for any shape that the generating curve of the mandrel may have, they are considered when acting on an elementary part of the generating curve. As an example the axial forces Q_I and Q_{II} are calculated for a mandrel having spherical shape, using the theoretical approach developed. Axial force Q_{III} can be calculated from considerations of statics as in the region where it acts the generating curve of the mandrel is a straight line. It is necessary to note that not all of the force from the rolls is transmitted to the mandrel, but part of it is absorbed by the plastic bending of the walls of the rough-pierced tube. According to N.D. Lomakin the force necessary for plastic bending can be calculated according to the formula:

$$dP_{bending} = 0.8k_f \cdot \frac{(d_x - d'_x)^2}{d_x + d'_x} dx$$

where: k_f - resistance to plastic deformation; d_x, d'_x - external and internal diameters of the rough pierced tube at the section x. This formula is applied in the present work and with its aid, the

Determination of axial forces..... S/148/61/000/005/004/015
E113/E180

final form of formulae for the axial forces is derived. To check the correctness of the derived formulae, experiments have been carried out at Yuzhnotrubnyy zavod, one of the Soviet tube mills. In these experiments, the axial forces were measured for various cone angles of the rolls and various reductions at the tip of the mandrel. For the same values, the axial forces were calculated by means of the derived formula and are tabulated. Fairly good agreement between the theoretical and calculated values of axial forces can be observed. P.T. Yemel'yanenko, S.I. Borisov and A.I. Tselikov are mentioned in the paper.
There are 3 figures, 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali
(Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1960

Card 3/ 5

S/133/61/000/007/010/017
A054/A129

AUTHORS: Polukhin, P. I., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Golubchik, R. M., Zel'dovich, L. S., Engineers

TITLE: Determination of the contact surface between metal and rolls during piercing

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 7, 1961, 626 - 629

TEXT: The metal pressure on the rolls during diagonal and longitudinal rolling can only be defined analytically when the contact surface between the metal and the roll is known. The calculation given by A. I. Tselikov [Ref. 3: Prokatnyye stany (Roll Stands), Metallurgizdat, 1946] for this contact surface in diagonal rolling does not supply sufficiently accurate data (as a rule lower values are obtained than the actual ones) in spite of applying corrections, because the ovalization of the billet section in the focus of deformation is not taken into consideration. When making allowance for this ovalization during rolling, before piercing and the displacement (s_x) of the section caused by the feed, an analytical formula can be established (Fig. 2) with which it is possible to determine the contact surface in any section of the deformation focus before the billet comes

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Determination of the contact surface between...

into contact with the mandrel:

$$b_{x+s} = \sqrt{\frac{D_{x+s}^2}{4} - \left[\frac{D_{x+s}}{2} - \frac{\xi_x^2 d_x^2 - d_{x+s}^2}{4(D_{x+s} + d_{x+s})}\right]^2} \qquad (5)$$

where: b_{x+s} = the width of the contact surface before piercing, in the x+s section, mm; D_{x+s} = diameter of the roll in the same section, mm; d_{x+s} = diameter of the billet in the x+s section, mm; d_x = ditto, in section x, mm; ξ_x = coefficient of ovalization in section x. When not considering the effect of the incline angle of the roll, the distance between the roll axes can be regarded as being constant for the entire length of the deformation focus and in that case:

$$D_x + d_x = D_{x+s} + d_{x+s} = \ldots = \text{const.} = D_n + b \qquad (9)$$

D_n = roll diameter at the neck [Abstracter's note: subscript n (neck) is the translation of the Russian п (perezhim)]; b = distance between the rolls at the neck. By using $D_n + b$ instead of $D_{x+s} + d_{x+s}$ and $D_{x'+s'} + d_{x'+s'}$, the final equation for rolling without piercing will be:

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$$b_{x+s} = \sqrt{\frac{D_{x+s}^2}{4} - \left[\frac{D_{x+s}}{2} - \frac{\xi_x^2 d_x^2 - d_{x+s}^2}{4(D_n + b)}\right]^2} \qquad (10)$$

and for rolling with mandrel (while making allowance for the displacement of the section after meeting the mandrel):

$$b_{x'+s'} = \sqrt{\frac{D_{x'+s'}^2}{4} - \left[\frac{D_{x'+s'}}{2} - \frac{\xi_{x'}^2 d_{x'}^2 + \delta_{x'+s'}^2 - \delta_{x'}^2 - d_{x'+s'}^2}{4(D_n + b)}\right]^2} \qquad (11)$$

(where: $\delta_{x'}$, $\delta_{x'+s'}$ = the diameters of the mandrel in the x' and x'+s' sections). The correctness of the formulae given was proved by comparing the results with those obtained by Tselikov's method as well as with values actually measured. The calculation principles used for barrel-shaped rolls can also be applied to other types of diagonal rolling, for instance, to disk-shaped or tapered rolls. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

POLUKHIN, P.I.; OSADCHIY, V.Ya.; GOLUBCHIK, R.M.; ZEL'DOVICH, L.S.

Determination of axial forces acting on a piercing mill mandrel. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 4 no.5:102-108 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Rolling mills—Equipment and supplies)

POLUKHIN, P.I.; GOLUBCHIK, R.M.; OSADCHIY, V.Ya.

Secondary conditions of gripping during the piercing process. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 4 no.6:60-66 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Pipe mills)

POLUKHIN, P.I.; OSADCHIY, V.Ya.; GOLUBCHIK, R.M.; KIRVALIDZE, N.S.

Experimental investigation of the tube piercing process. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.7:88-96 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i Yuzhnotrubnyy zavod.
(Pipe mills)

POLUCKIN, P.I.; GOLUBCHIK, R.M.; OSADCHIY, V.Ya.; KIRVALIDZE, N.S.

Methods of measuring the axial forces acting on the mandrel in the tube reeling process. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.8:72-77 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i Yuzhnotrubnyy zavod.
(Pipe mills)

GOLUBCHIK R. M.

(40)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6044

Rokotyan, Ye. S., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Ed.

Prokatnoye proizvodstvo; spravochnik (Rolling Industry; Handbook) v. 2. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 685 p. 8500 copies printed.

Authors: P. A. Aleksandrov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; V. P. Anisiforov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. I. Bayrakov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; M. V. Barbarich) Candidate of Technical Sciences; B. P. Bakhtinov, Candidate of Technical Sciences [deceased]; B. A. Bryukhanenko, Candidate of Economic Sciences; M. V. Vasil'chikov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; A. I. Vitkin, Doctor of Technical Sciences; S. P. Granovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; P. I. Grudev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; I. V. Gunin, Engineer; M. Ya. Dzugutov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. G. Drozd, Candidate of Technical Sciences; N. P. Yermolayev, Engineer; G. M. Katsnel'son, Candidate of Technical Sciences; M. V. Kovynev, Engineer; M. Ye. Kugayenko, Engineer; N. V. Litovchenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Yu. M. Matveyev, Candidate of Technical

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(40)

Rolling Industry; Handbook SOV/6044

Sciences; V. I. Melenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences; N. V. Melkhov, Engineer; A. K. Minburg, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. D. Nosov, Engineer; B. I. Panchenko, Engineer; O. A. Plyatskovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; I. S. Pobedin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; I. A. Priymak, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences [deceased]; A. A. Protasov, Engineer; M. M. Saf'yan, Candidate of Technical Sciences; N. M. Fedosov, Professor; S. N. Filipov, Engineer [deceased]; I. N. Filippov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; I. A. Fomichev, Doctor of Technical Sciences; M. Yu. Shifrin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; E. R. Shor, Candidate of Technical Sciences; M. V. M. M. Shternov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; M. V. Shuralev, Engineer; I. A. Yukhvets, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Eds. of Publishing House: V. M. Gorobinchenko, R. M. Golubchik, and V. A. Rymov; Tech. Ed.: L. V. Dobuzhinskaya.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for engineering personnel of metallurgical and machine-building plants, scientific research

Card 2/14

(40)

institutes, and planning and design organizations. It may also be used by students at schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: Volume 2 of the handbook reviews problems connected with the preparation of metal for rolling, the quality and quality control of rolled products, and designs of roll passes in merchant mills. The following topics are discussed: processes of manufacturing semifinished and finished rolled products (the rolling of blooms, billets, shapes, beams, rails, strips, wire, plates, sheets, and the drawing of steel wire), hot-dipped tin plates, lacquered plates, floor plates, tubes made by different methods, and special types of rolled products. Problems of the organization of rolling operations are reviewed, and types of rolled products manufactured in the USSR are shown. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:[Abridged]:

POLUKHIN, P. I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; OSADCHIY, V. Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOLUBCHIK, R. M., kand. tekhn. nauk; RYMOV, V. A., inzh.; KIRVALIDZE, N. S., inzh.; YESAULOV, A. T., inzh.; GLADKIKH, D. V., inzh.; MAVRODIY, P. D., inzh.

Improving the grooving of roughing rolls of unit 400 plug rolling mills. Sbor. Inst. stali i splav. no.40:319-326 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i Yuzhnotrubnyy zavod.

(Rolls(Iron mills)) (Pipe mills)

SAF'YAN, Matvey Matveyevich; MELESHKO, Vladimir Ivanovich; KATSNEL'SON, Genrickh Mayorovich; GOLUBCHIK, R.M., red.; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Hot rolling of sheet; a handbook for metalworkers] Goriachaia prokatka listov; spravochnik dlia rabochikh. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 166 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Rolling (Metalwork))--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

GULUNOV, Vasiliy Slangeriyevich; ZOLOTUYEVA, Svetlana Mikhaylovna; LIBERMAN, Lev Fedorovich; SAKHAROVA, Ninel' Maksovna; SAPIR, Yakov Romanovich; GOLUBCHIK, R.M., red.; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Metal heating before rolling] Nagrev metalla pered prokatkoi; spravochnik dlia rabochikh. [By] V.S.Gulunov, i dr. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 220 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Rolling (Metalwork))--Equipment and supplies)
(Furnaces, Heating—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

MEYEROVICH, Isaak Markovich; FILATOV, Aleksey Sergeyevich; GOLUBCHIK, R.M., red.; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Measuring pressures in rolling] Izmerenie usilii pri prokatke. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 226 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Rolling mills) (Strain gauges)

PROTASOV, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich; SHCHIRIN, V.N., retsenzent; LITOVCHENKO, N.V., retsenzent; GOLUBCHIK, R.M., red.; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Grooving of iron mill rolls; problems and exercises] Kalibrovka prokatnykh valkov; zadachi i uprazhneniia. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 329 p. (16:1)
(Rolls (Iron mills))

AGRE, Valentin L'vovich; SHEVCHENKO, Nikolay Andreyevich; GOLUBCHIK, R.M., red.

[New gas pipelines in the Soviet Union] Novye gazoprovodnye truby v SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Metallurgiia, 1964. 30 p. (MIRA 17:7)

TOLYAKOV, Ivan Avdeyevich; GOLUBCHIK, R.M., red.

[Increasing labor productivity in metal product production] Povyshenie proizvoditel'nosti truda v metiznom proizvodstve. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1964. 173 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

S/0286/64/000/004/0012/0013

ACCESSION NR: AP4021210

AUTHOR: Kudryavtsev, A. S.; Polukhin, P. I.; Karpov, S. P.; Polukhin, V. P.; Golubchik, R. M.; Geniyev, A. N.

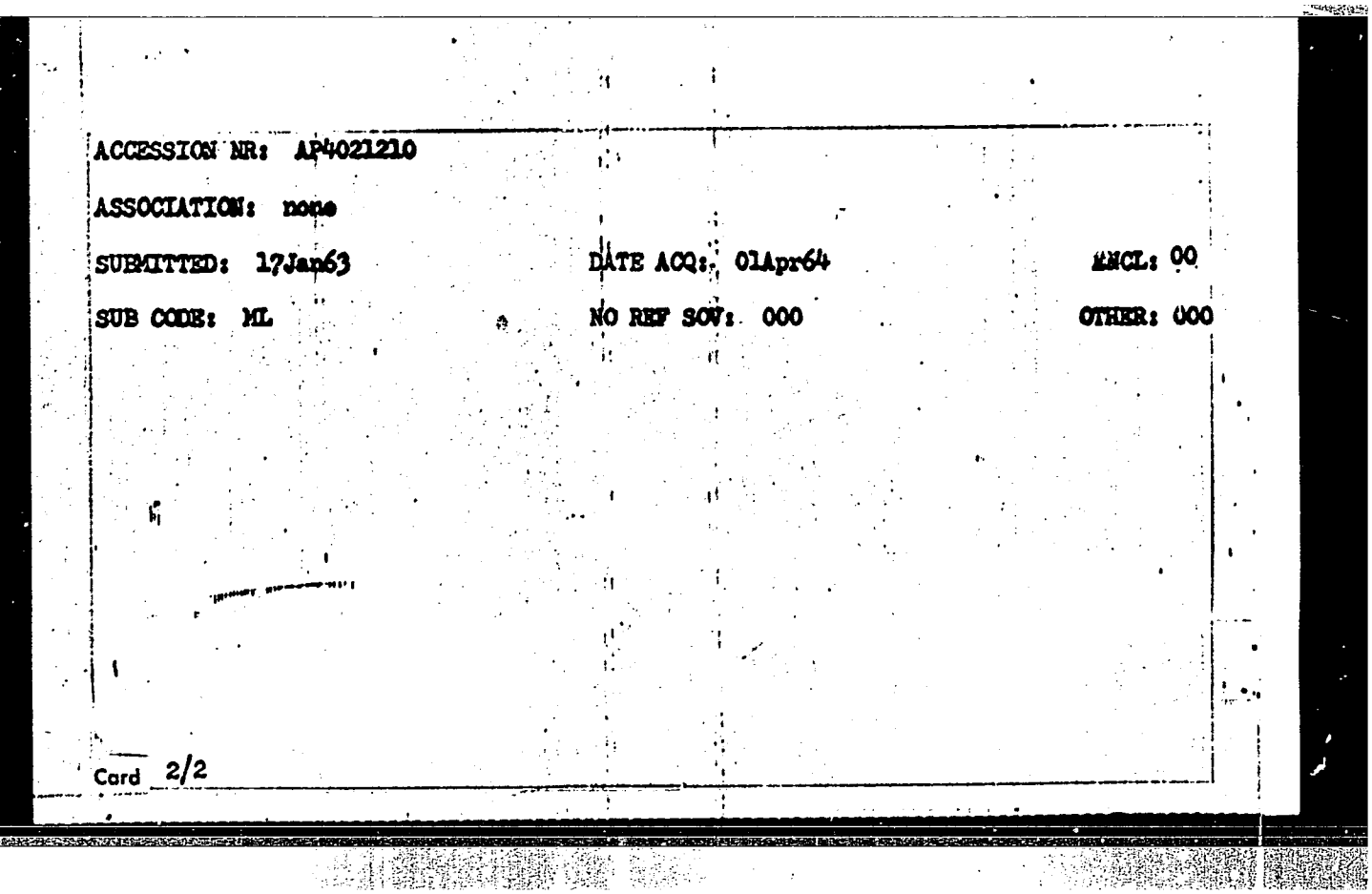
TITLE: A method for internal shaping (calibration) of sheet mill rolls. Class 7, No. 160496

SOURCE: Byul. izobret. i tovarn. znakov, no. 4, 1964, 12-13

TOPIC TAGS: sheet metal shaping, sheet metal profiling, sheet metal calibration, sheet metal roller mill, sheet mill roll

ABSTRACT: This authorship certificate introduces a method for internal profiling (gauging) of sheet mill rolls. In order to produce sheets with more accurate geometrical dimensions and to increase the work life of the rolls, the roll profiling (calibration) is done on the interior surface. 2. A method on this same system which uses ready-made rolls. A material which has a low melting point in comparison with the roll metal and predetermined physical properties is used to flood the interior cavity of the roll.

Card 1/2



ACCESSION NR: AP4021210

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Jan63 DATE ACQ: 01Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GOLUBCHIK, R.M.

ACCESSION NR: AP4036805 S/0286/64/000/009/0011/0011

AUTHOR: Potapov, I. N.; Polukhin, P. I.; Ozadchiy, V. Ya.; Finagin, P. M.; Mogilevkin, F. D.; Golubchik, R. M.; Tartakovskiy, I. K.

TITLE: A method for rolling seamless thin-walled pipes. Class 7, No. 162089

SOURCE: Byul. izobr. i tovar. znakov, no. 9, 1964, 11

TOPIC TAGS: pipe rolling, seamless pipe, thin-walled pipe, rolling mill, pipe rolling mill, metal rolling

ABSTRACT: This author's certificate introduces a method for rolling seamless thin-walled pipes by the intensive rolling (burnishing) method. In order to increase the mill productivity and reduce the thickness of the pipe walls (for example a wall thickness of 1.5 mm and more at a dimater to wall thickness ratio of 12-30), the burnishing (intensive rolling) is carried out on a conical mandrel in a rolling mill with three rollers. The working rollers of the mill are made in the form of two cones.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16 JAN 63

Card 1/2

EROVMAN, Mikhail Yakovlevich; GOLUBCHIK, R.M., red.

[Application of the plasticity theory in rolling] Primenenie teorii plastichnosti v prokatke. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1965. 245 p. (MIRA 18:2)

CHEKMAREV, Aleksandr Petrovich; GUNIN, Ivan Vasil'yevich; MASHKOVTSEV, Rostislav Arkad'yevich; FILIPPOV, Igor' Nikolayevich; GOLUBCHIK, R.M., red.

[Production of lightweight rolled sections] Proizvodstvo oblegchennykh profilei prokata.[By] A.P.Chekmarev i dr . Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1965. 423 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

ROZOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; GOLUBCHIK, R.M., red.

[Cold drawing of steel pipe] Kholodnoe volochenie stal'-nykh trub. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1965. 178 p. (MIRA 18:7)

ACC NR: AP7002590 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0090/0090

INVENTORS: Polukhin, P. I.; Golubchik, R. M.; Milennyy, K. F.; Vorontsov, V. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: An assembly for determining optically the stress-strain state of rollers and products in the process of rolling. Class 42, No. 189202

SOURCE: Izobretaniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 90

TOPIC TAGS: rolling mill, metal rolling, optic method, optic instrument, optic image, optic system, metal stress, strain, light reflection, light transmission

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an assembly for determining optically the stress-strain state of rollers and products in the process of rolling. The assembly contains a rolling mill with a base which carries driving working rollers with reducers and clamps, and also an optical assembly for either reflected or transmitted light (see Fig. 1). To produce a transverse rolling process involving two, three, or four rollers, and to produce a longitudinal rolling process involving two rollers, the rolling mill is supplied with demountable idler rollers (bars). The base is provided with openings for holding idler and working rollers in various combinations. To obtain a clear image of stresses and to shorten the length of the mill while working with equipment for the transmitted light or with interferometers, directing devices are fixed in the openings of the base. Yokes with working rollers

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.1.05:539.388.22

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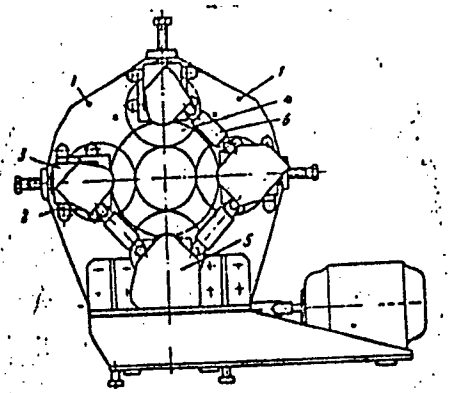
ACC NR: AP7002590

Fig. 1. 1 - openings in the base; 2 - directing devices; 3 - yoke; 4 - working roller; 5 - reducer; 6 - hinged telescopic clutch



placed on brackets and carrying reducers or idle rollers (bars) are mounted in these directing devices. To produce a progressive motion of the turning rollers which compress a turning product, a telescopic hinged clutch is placed between the driving engine and the reducer of each roller. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 20Jan65

Card 2/2

KOZLOVSKIY, G.I. [Kozlovs'kyi, H.T.]; NOVIKOVA, Z.M. [Novykova, Z.M.]; GOLUBCHIK, S.A. [Holubchyk, S.A.]; SLIVA, Yu.D. [Slyva, IU.D.]

Processing of nonmalt products with high protein content in the brewing industry. Khar.prom. no.1:41-44 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. UkrNDIKhP (for Kozlovskiy, Novikova). 2. Khar'kovskiy pivovarenyy zavod No.1 (for Golubchik, Sliva).
(Brewing)

GOLUBCHIK, S.A.; KUTOVOY, G.I.

Use of malt shoots in the production of ferments. Ferm. i spirt. prom. 30 no.8:28-29 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy pivovarennyy zavod "Novaya Bavariya".

VODOLAZHCHENKO, Yu.T.; BELOUS, D.A.; GOLUBCHIK, S.F.; LINCHEVSKIY, V.V.; PERETRUTOV, V.L.; YAKIMENKO, I.A.; CHICHEVA, L.I., red.;

[Dismantling and assembling the DT-20 tractor] Razborka i sborka traktora DT-20. Moskva, "Kolos," 1964. 174 p. (MIRA 17:8)

GOLUBCHIK, S.M., inzh.; BYKOV, G.G., inzh.

Spiral hoist. Suggested by S.M.Golubchik, G.G.Bykov. Rats.i izobr. predl.v stroi. no.13:36-39 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Proyektno-tekhnologicheskiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Gor'kovskogo sovnarkhoza, g. Gor'kiy, Naberezhnaya Zhdanova, d.5.
(Hoisting machinery)

BIRYUKOV, V.M., inzh.; BYKOV, G.G., inzh.; GOLUBCHIK, S.M., inzh.

Assembly carts. Suggested by V.M.Biriukov, G.G.Bykov, S.M.Golubchik. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.13:48-50 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Trest No.1 Stroygaz Gor'kovskogo sovnarkhoza, g. Gor'kiy, 42, ul.Vatutina, d.11.
(Concrete slabs--Transportation)

GOLUBCHIK, S., inzh.; BYKOV, G., inzh.

Reusable temporary structures. Stroitel' no.6:23 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Buildings, Portable)

GOLUBCHIK, Ya. L.

Trofimov, A. V., Golubchik, Ya. L. Pre-Spring Hydrochemical Cycle of the White Sea. Works of the GOIN, No. 1 (13). 1947 (132-154)

RPT U-2392, 22 Sept 52

KUDRYAVTSEV, Yu.D.; GOLUBCHIK, Ye.M.; SMIRNOV, V.A.

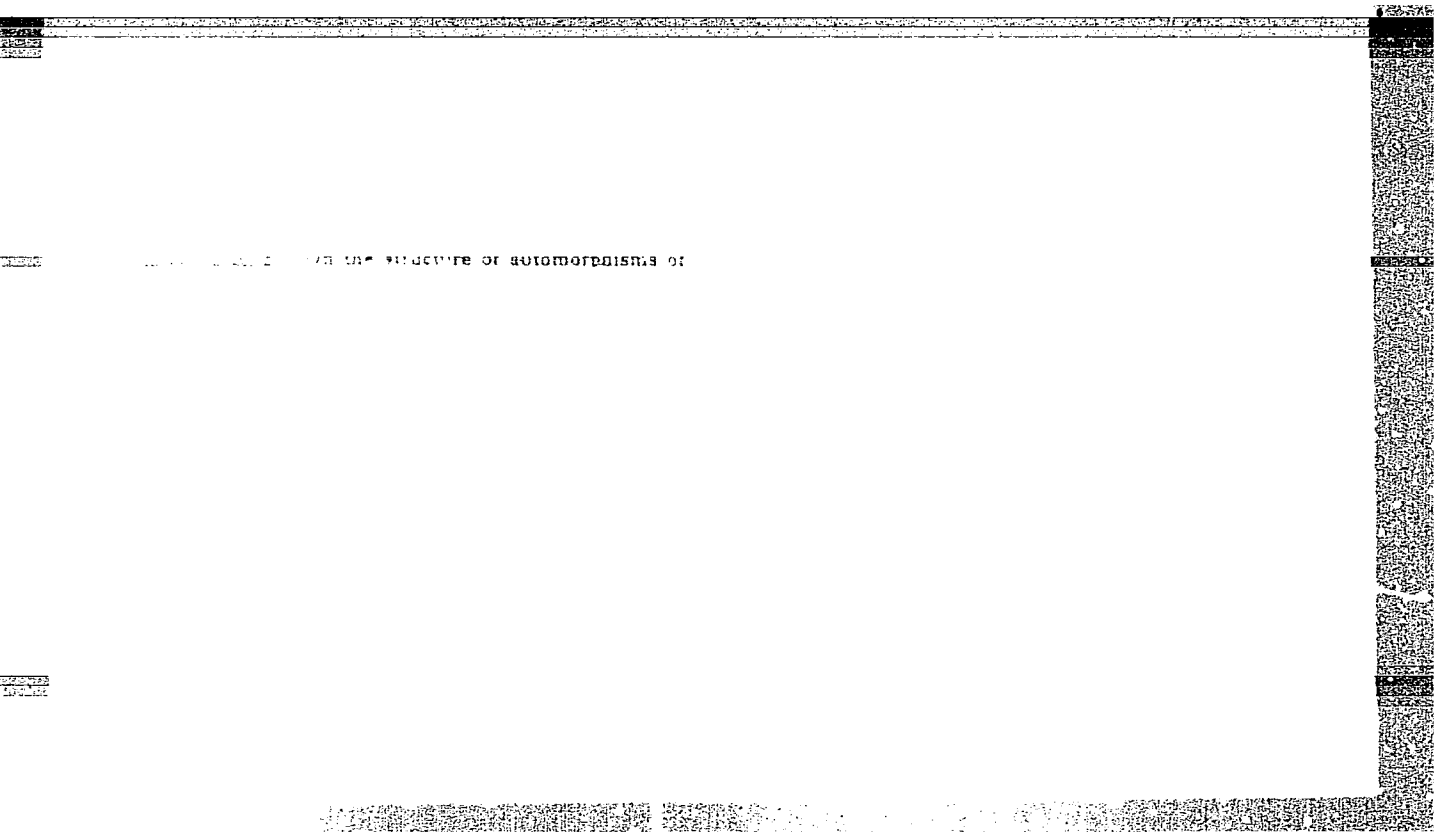
Electrolytic production of a chromium-molybdenum alloy.
Trudy NPI 146:41-46 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

GOLUBCHIKOV, A. F. Cand. Physicomath Sci.

Dissertation: " Concerning the Structure of the Automorphisms of Complex Ordinary Lee Groups."

8/5/50
Moscow State Pedagogical Inst. imeni V. I. Lenin

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71



PREOBRAZHENSKIY, B. S., prof.; VOLKOV, Yu. N., kand. med. nauk; GOLUBCHIKOV, D. I. (Moskva)

Otiatric phantom. Vest. otorin. no.3:93-94 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Preobrazhenskiy).

(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY)

VOLOVODENKO, P.M.; KOLESNIKOV, N.I.

Glue setting machine for the frames of oval tables. Bum. i der. prom. no.1:41-42 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:10)

GOLUBCHIKOV, P.M., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Results of the study of the functional condition of the central nervous system in ship radar operators. Voen. - med. zhur. no.1:70-74 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

Golubchikov, V.M.

S/120/60/000/03/005/055
E032/E514

24,6810

AUTHORS: Pershin, I. I. and Golubchikov, V. M.

TITLE: Determination of Particle Masses by Multiple Scattering and Range Measurements in a Propane Bubble Chamber

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No 3, pp 26-28

ABSTRACT: The present paper is concerned with the application of the constant sagitta method, which has been extensively used with nuclear emulsions, to measurements on propane bubble chamber photographs. It is shown that the constant sagitta method can be used to measure the mass of particles coming to rest in the propane bubble chamber to an accuracy of better than 25%. The method has been used on single π-meson tracks 25 cm long. It is thus possible to distinguish between π-mesons, K-mesons, and protons coming to rest in the chamber. A π-meson mass in good agreement with recent determination is obtained if the scattering constant is assumed to be equal to 3.9 MeV·deg/$\sqrt{100}$ μ.

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81980

S/120/60/000/03/005/055
E032/E514

Determination of Particle Masses by Multiple Scattering and Range Measurements in a Propane Bubble Chamber

There are 2 tables and 7 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 6 English.

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SUBMITTED: May 19, 1959

Card 2/2

KOZLOVA, K.I.; GLAGOLEVSKIY, Yu.V.; GOLUBCHIKOV, V.S.

Catalog of star colors in selected Kapteyn areas Nos.116-129 determined by using the longitudinal spectrograph. Trudy Sekt. astrobot.AN Kazakh SSR 7:277-306 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Stars--Color)

GOLUBCHIKOVA, B.M. (Kiyev)

Role of the statistical office in the organization of outpatient call. Sov. zdrav. 20 no.10:95 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kabinetom statistiki 1-y bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.I.Matruk) Moskovskogo rayona Kiyeva.
(DISEASES--REPORTING)

GOLUBCHIKOVA, B.M.

Seasonal variations of mortality from cancer. Vop. onk. 11 no.10:49-51 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Iz Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny imeni N.A.Semashko (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.M.Markov).

KULAGIN, S.M.; ZUBKOVA, R.I.; GOLUBCHIKOVA, K.V.

Q fever in packing house workers. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.6:10-13 Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz otdela rikketsiozov (zav.-prof. P. F. Zdradovskiy) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR (dir.-prof. G.V. Vygodchikov) i Gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach, M.S. Sokolovskiy)

(Q FEVER, epidemiology,
in Russia, in meat workers)

GOLUBCHIKOVA, K. V.; STRELINN, S. M.; KOVALEVA, R. V.

"On the problem of epidemiology of infectious diseases of salmonellosis origin."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

L 08715-67 EWT(1) JK
ACC NR: AP6034040 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0399/66/000/010/0099/0102

18
B

AUTHOR: Golubchikova, T. N.

ORG: Department of Infectious Diseases /headed by docent A. D. Briskev/, Chelyabinsk Medical Institute (Kafedra infektsionnykh bolyezney Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: The functional condition of the liver in typhoid-paratyphoid carriers

SOURCE: Sovetskaya meditsina, no. 10, 1966, 99-102

TOPIC TAGS: human physiology, pathology, bacterial disease, typhoid, paratyphoid, liver

ABSTRACT: Study of liver function in 116 chronic typhoid-paratyphoid carriers showed pathology of a mixed nature, indicating pronounced disruptions of liver function. The most frequently observed disruptions were in bile pigment metabolism (urobilinuria in 88% of cases and less frequent hyperbilirubinemia) and antitoxic function of the liver. Carbohydrate and protein metabolism in the livers of typhoid carriers was also disturbed: the postglycemic coefficient increased and the albumin-globulin coefficient decreased, indicating inhibition of glycogen synthesis and decreased albumin synthesis in the liver. Decreased pro-

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thrombin formation and hypoproteinemia were noted less frequently. The most common clinical manifestations of the typhoid-paratyphoid carrier state are cholecystitis and cholangitis. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 020/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 nst

GOLUBCHIKOVA, T.N.

Materials on the characteristics of typhoid and paratyphoid bacterial carriage. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 43 no. 1: 42-45 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Chelyabinskiy meditsinskiy institut. Submitted April 16, 1965.

ZHUKOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; STADNIK, V.I., inzh.; GOLUBCHIN, A.G., inzh.

Expansion of perlite in vortex currents of a rotary kiln.
Stroi.mat. 9 no.11:18-19 N '63. (MIRA 17:4)

GOLUBCHIN, G.N., inzhener; SHNA, L.A., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Importance of mercury dreps in the occurence of arc-backs. Elektrichestvo no.6:60-65 Je '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut posteyannogo yoka.
(Electric current rectidiers)

Golubchin, G.N.

AUTHORS: Golubchin, G.N., Starik, A.M. 57-9-22/40

TITLE: The Dependence of the Efficiency of the Auxiliary Discharge in Broad-Band Dischargers Upon the Position of the Ignition Electrode (Zavisimost' effektivnosti vspomogatel'nogo razryada v shirokopolosnykh razryadnikakh ot polozheniya elektroda podzhiga)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz., 1957, Vol 27, Nr 9, pp. 2089-2091 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The dependences of the ignition losses and energy losses at the peak (maximum) of broad-band dischargers of the ten centimeter range on the position of the ignition electrode are determined. The character of these dependences is explained by the non-uniform electron density distribution according to the length of the glowing discharge. The maximum of ignition losses and the energy minimum of the peak correspond to such an electrode position in which the high-frequency discharge space is filled by the glowing luminescence. An estimate of the distance between the cathode and the domain of glowing luminescence carried out at the conditions of this experiment was 0,4 to 0,5 mm. There are 4 figures and 1 Slavic reference.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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?(3) SOV/105-59-2-16/25

AUTHORS: Sena, L. A., Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences, Golubchin, G. N., Engineer

TITLE: On the Possibility of Protecting the Anode of a Mercury-Arc Valve From Mercury Drops Being Spattered by the Cathode Spot (O vozmozhnosti zashchity anoda rtutnogo ventilya ot kapel' rtuti, razbryzgivayemykh katodnym pyatnom)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 2, pp 66-69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the papers (Refs 1, 2) it was shown that the most important factor, being able to cause arc-backs in a Hg-arc valve, is the impact of Hg-drops at the anode. The method of screening the anode and the tests by means of which the efficiency of this method was proved are given. The tests showed that the most commonly used methods of screening the anode, at devices equipped with a mercury cathode, do not ensure a safe protection from impact of Hg-droplets on the anode, as these methods do not take care of the possibility of a reflection of the droplets at the intermediate surfaces. A safe anode screening is only possible with a zigzag discharge path with peaked changes in direction. It is suitable to grant simultaneously the possibility to let the drops pass at the points where the

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On the Possibility of Protecting the Anode of a Mercury-Arc Valve From Mercury Drops Being Spattered by the Cathode Spot

discharge changes its direction. The zigzag route of the discharge can be embodied in such a way that the tota. potential drop does not perceptibly differ from the drop at a straight discharge path. One of the possible variations of the principle is embodied in the design of the H.T. valves . In these valves a cathode cap and intermediate screens are provided. They are, indeed, destined for other purposes but represent practically a complete screening of the anode. These valves can therefore also be used for voltages above 100 kv. At designing new valves a safe anode screening from Hg-droplets considering the possibility of droplet reflection at the intermediate surfaces must be ensured. The screen quality can be checked by determining the maximum value of the arc-back frequency/anode-temperature diagram. There are 6 figures and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1958

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GOLUBCHIN, I., mayor med. slushby, shofer-lyubitel'.

Visibility of signals. Za bezop. dvizh. no.5:11 O '58.
(MIRA 11:12)
(Traffic signs and signals)

GOLUBCHIN, I. A.

"From the Experience With Rendering Medical Service to Construction Units", Military-Medical Journal, No. 8, p 74, 1955.

GOLUBCHIN, I.A., mayor med.sluzhby

Organization of the work of a mobile X-ray service in units.
Voen.-med. zhur. no. 2:74-75 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(MEDICINE, MILITARY) (RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL)